## IN THE CLAIMS:

## Specific Instructions for Claim Amendments:

Please cancel Claims 1-31, without prejudice to or disclaimer of the subject matter therein. Please add new Claims 32-85, as shown below.

## Listing of Claims:

- 1-31. (Cancelled)
- (New) A method for obtaining a soluble protein having at least one added free cysteine residue comprising the steps of:
  - a) obtaining an isolated host cell capable of expressing a soluble protein, wherein the soluble protein contains at least one added free cysteine;
  - b) exposing the host cell to a cysteine blocking agent prior to step (c), wherein the cysteine blocking agent forms a stable, mixed disulfide with at least one cysteine residue in the soluble protein; and
    - c) isolating the soluble protein from the host cell.
- (New) The method of claim 22, wherein the step (b) of exposing comprises disrupting the host cell in the presence of the cysteine blocking agent, and wherein the step (c) of isolating comprises isolating the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue from the soluble fraction of the disrupted host cell.
- 3 -34. (New) The method of claim 32, wherein step (b) of exposing the host cell to a cysteine blocking agent occurs before, during or after synthesis of the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue by the host cell and wherein the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue is secreted from the host cell.
- (New) A method for obtaining a soluble protein having at least one added free cysteine residue comprising the steps of:
  - a) obtaining an isolated host cell capable of expressing a soluble protein, wherein the soluble protein contains at least one added free cysteine;
  - b) exposing the host cell to a cysteine blocking agent selected from the group consisting of cystine cystamine, dithioglycolic acid or oxidized glutathionine,

or a derivative thereof, prior to step (c), wherein the cysteine blocking agent forms a stable, mixed disulfide with at least one cysteine residue in the soluble protein; and

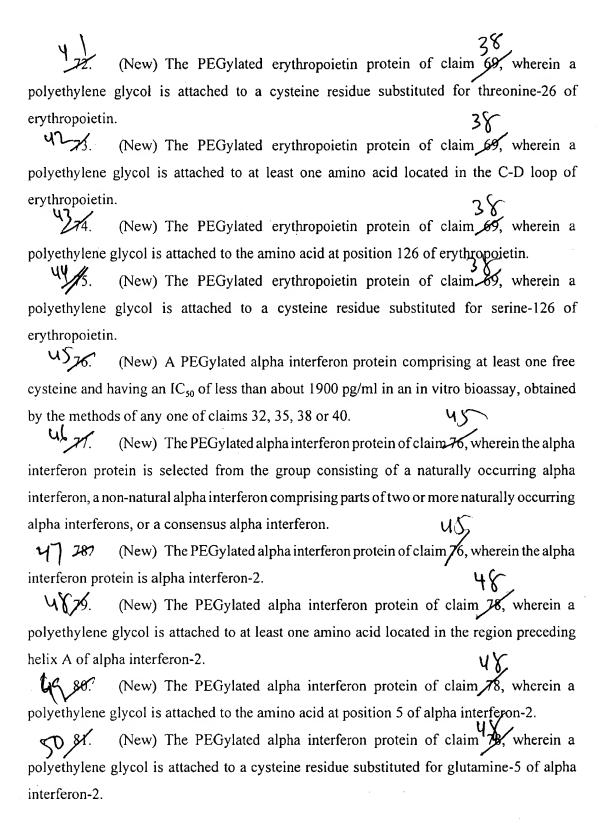
- c) isolating the soluble protein from the host cell.
- (New) The method of claim 35, wherein the step (b) of exposing comprises disrupting the host cell in the presence of the cysteine blocking agent, and wherein the step (c) of isolating comprises isolating the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue from the soluble fraction of the disrupted host cell.
- (New) The method of claim 38, wherein step (b) of exposing the host cell to a cysteine blocking agent occurs before, during or after synthesis of the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue by the host cell and wherein the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue is secreted from the host cell.
- 7 38. (New) A method for obtaining a soluble protein having at least one added free cysteine residue comprising the steps of:
  - a) obtaining an isolated host cell capable-of-expressing and secreting a soluble protein into the media, wherein the soluble protein contains at least one added free cysteine;
  - b) exposing the media containing the soluble protein to a cysteine blocking agent prior to step (c), wherein the cysteine blocking agent forms a stable, mixed disulfide with at least one cysteine residue in the soluble protein; and
  - c) isolating the soluble protein from the media.
- (New) The method of claim 3%, wherein the cysteine blocking agent is added to the media before, during or after synthesis of the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue by the host cell.
- 9 40. (New) A method for obtaining a soluble protein having at least one added free cysteine residue comprising the steps of:
  - a) obtaining an isolated host cell capable of expressing and secreting a soluble protein into the media, wherein the soluble protein contains at least one added free cysteine;

exposing the media containing the soluble protein to a cysteine b) blocking agent selected from the group consisting of cystine, 7 cystamine, dithioglycolic acid or oxidized glutathionine, or a derivative thereof, prior to step (c), wherein the cysteine blocking agent forms a stable, mixed disulfide with at least one cysteine residue in the soluble protein; and isolating the soluble protein from the media. (New) The method of claim 10, wherein the cysteine blocking agent is added to the media before, during or after synthesis of the soluble protein containing a free cysteine residue by the host cell. (New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 28 or 40, wherein the host cell is selected from the group consisting of a bacteria, yeast, insect or mammalian cell. (New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 36 or 40, wherein the host 143. cell is a bacteria cell. (New) The method of any one of claims 22, 35, 38 or 46, wherein the host cell is E. coli. (New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40, wherein the host 14 43. (New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40, wherein the soluble cell is a mammalian cell. 15 AG. protein is a recombinant protein. (New) The method of claim 46, wherein the recombinant protein is a cysteine mutein of a member of the growth hormone supergene family. (New) The method of claim 47, wherein the member of the growth hormone supergene family is selected from the group consisting of: growth hormone, erythropoietin and alpha interferon. (New) The method of claim 16, wherein the recombinant protein is a cysteine

19	۱۶
19	(New) The method of claim 46, wherein the recombinant protein is a cysteine
26 st.	(New) The method of any one of claims 32, 75, 38 or 40, wherein the
	ing agent is a thiol-reactive compound.
2/52.	(New) The method of any one of claims 32 or 38, wherein the cysteine tis selected from the group consisting of cysting, cystamine, dithioglycolic
acid, or oxidiz	ed glutathione, of a derivative thereoff. \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \ \
22 53.	(New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 36 or 40, wherein the
cysteine block	ing agent is cystine. ( 4 7 6
23 .54.	(New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40, wherein the
concentration	of the cysteine blocking agent is in the range of about 0.1 micromolar to 100
millimolar.	(479
24 25.	(New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40, wherein the
concentration of the cysteine blocking agent is in the range of about 50 micromolar to 5	
millimolar.	1 47 9
25 567	(New) The method of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40, further comprising
the steps of:	
	d) reducing the isolated protein with a disulfide reducing agent; and
	e) exposing the protein to a cysteine-reactive moiety to obtain a cysteine-
25 modifie	ed protein.
57.	(New) The method of claim 56, further comprising isolating the cysteine-
	ein from the unmodified protein. $\sqrt{}$
27_58:	(New) The method of claim 56, wherein the cysteine-reactive moiety is a
polyethylene g	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·
28/59.	(New) The method of claim 36, wherein the isolated protein is a cysteine
mutein of grov	
29 -60.	(New) The method of claim 56, wherein the isolated protein is a cysteine
mutein of eryt	hropoietin.

- New) The method of claim 56, wherein the isolated protein is a cysteine mutein of alpha interferon-2.

  New) A PEGylated growth hormone protein comprising at least one free
- New) A PEGylated growth hormone protein comprising at least one free cysteine and having an EC<sub>50</sub> of less than about 400 ng/ml in an in vitro bioassay, obtained by the methods of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40.
- New) The PEGylated growth hormone protein of claim 62, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to at least one amino acid located in the region preceding helix A of growth hormone.
- (New) The PEGylated growth hormone protein of claim 62, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to the amino acid at position 3 of growth hormone.
- (New) The PEGylated growth hormone protein of claim 62, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to a cysteine residue substituted for threonine-3 of growth hormone.
- (New) The PEGylated growth hormone protein of claim 62, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to at least one amino acid located in the C-D loop of growth hormone.
- (New) The PEGylated growth hormone protein of claim 62, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to the amino acid at position 144 of growth hormone.
- 37.68. (New) The PEGylated growth hormone protein of claim \$2, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to a cysteine residue substituted for serine-144 of growth hormons.
- (New) A PEGylated erythropoietin protein comprising at least one free cysteine and having an EC<sub>50</sub> of less than about 1000 ng/ml in an in vitro bioassay, obtained by the methods of any one of claims 32, 35, 38 or 40.
- 35 %. (New) The PEGylated erythropoietin protein of claim 69, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to at least one amino acid located in the A-B loop of erythropoietin.
- U() 1. (New) The PEGylated erythropoietin protein of claim 69, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to the amino acid at position 26 of erythropoietin.



(New) The PEGylated alpha interferon protein of claim 78, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to at least one amino acid located in the region following helix E of alpha interferon-2.

(New) The PEGylated alpha interferon protein of claim 78, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to the amino acid at position 163 of alpha interferon-2.

(New) The PEGylated alpha interferon protein of claim 78, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to a cysteine residue substituted for serine-163 of alpha interferon-2.

(New) The PEGylated alpha interferon protein of claim 78, wherein a polyethylene glycol is attached to at least one amino acid located in the C-D loop of alpha interferon-2.